



Search for the decay $B_{s(d)} \rightarrow e\mu$ in RUN II

Robin Madrak, Kaori Maeshima, Ting Miao
Hans Wenzel

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Outline

- Motivation, Theory, results from Run I and our competition (CLEO, BELLE).
- Strategy for Run-II measurement
- Normalization mode
- $B_s \rightarrow e \mu$ reconstruction
- Choice of background sample(s)
- Signal optimization
- Acceptance calculation
- Expectation



Theory(I)

Within the Standard Model the decays $B_s \rightarrow e\mu$ and $B_d \rightarrow e\mu$ are forbidden by lepton flavor conservation; observation of either of these decays would be evidence for new physics.

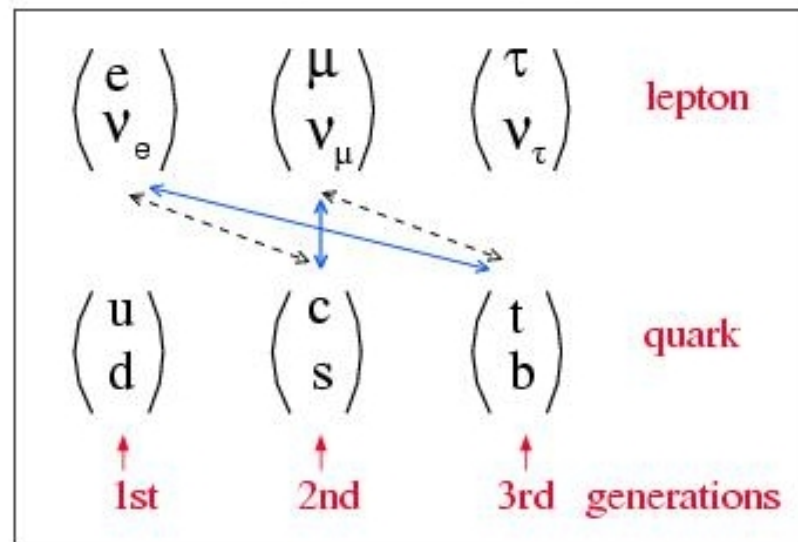
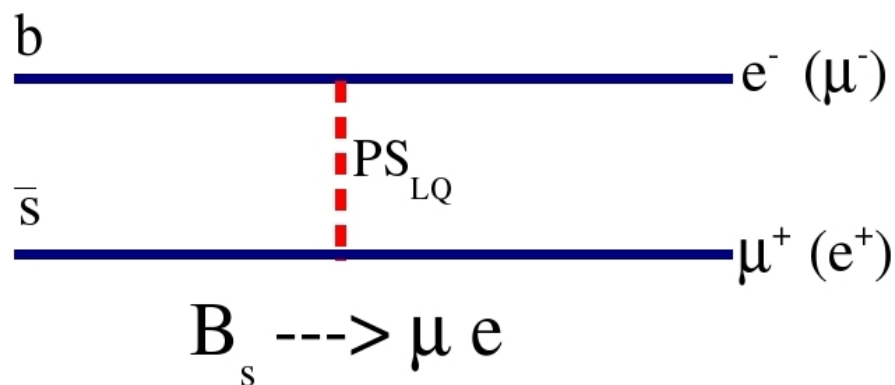
In particular the assumption of a local gauge symmetry between quarks and leptons leads to the prediction of a new force of nature that mediates transitions between quarks and leptons.

One of the simplest models that incorporates this idea is the Pati-Salam model based on the group $SU(4)_c$ where the lepton number is the fourth “color.” (Physical Review D 10, 1974)

At some high-energy scale, the group $SU(4)_c$ is spontaneously broken to $SU(3)_c$, liberating the leptons from the influence of the strong interaction and breaking the symmetry between quarks and leptons.

Theory(II)

This model predicts heavy spin-one gauge bosons called Pati-Salam leptoquarks PS_{LQ} that carry both color and lepton quantum numbers.

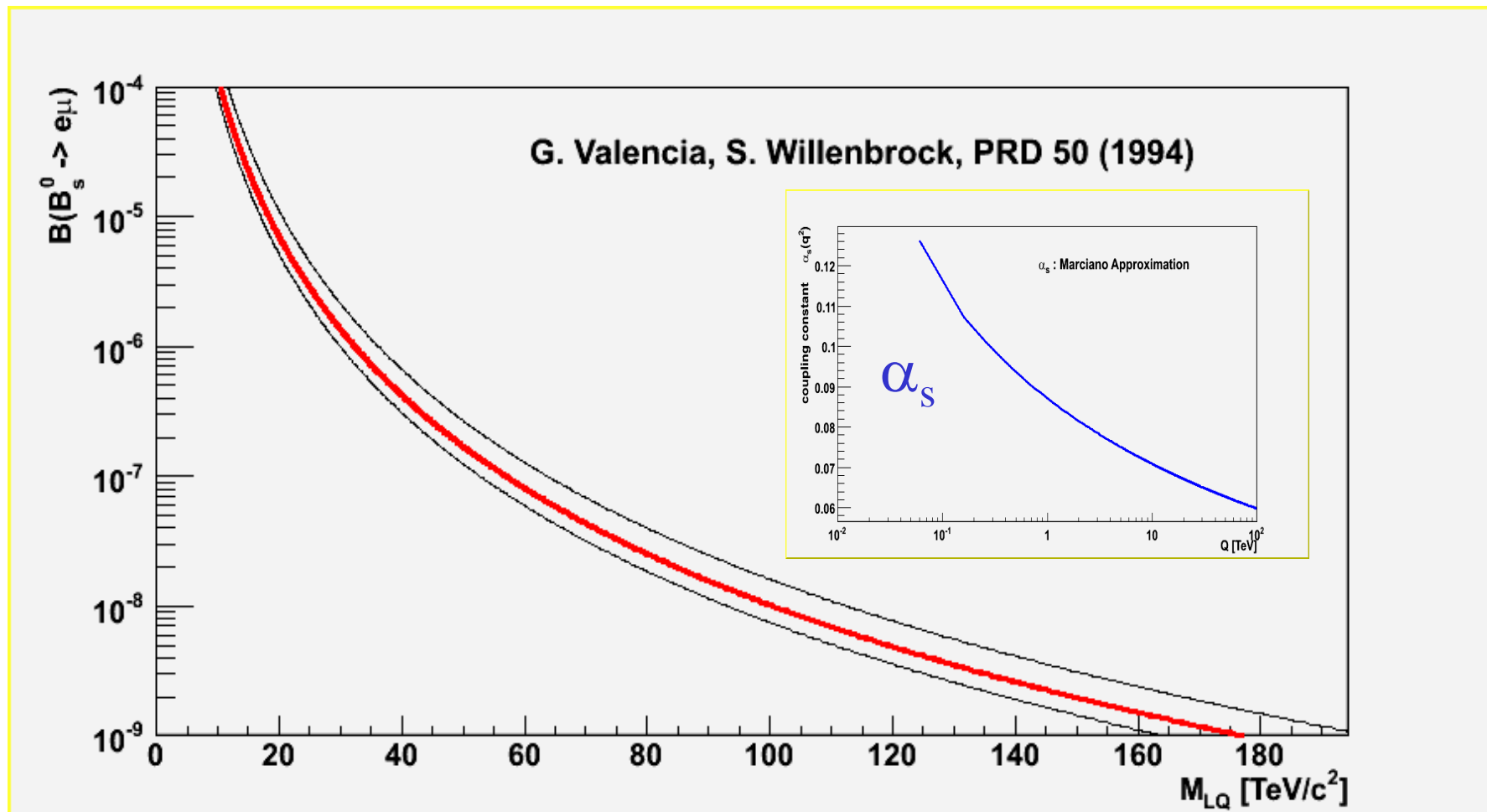


Note! The Pati Salam model:

- allows for cross-generation couplings,
- leads to violation of baryon (B) and lepton (L) number, though fermion number $F=B+L$ is still conserved

Theory(III)

PS_{LQ} interact strongly with the coupling constant $\alpha_s(Q^2)$ extrapolated to $Q^2 = M_{LQ}^2$





Run I measurement

Absolute measurement!

Dataset: $e \mu$ Trigger: $P_T(\mu) > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$, $E_T(e) > 5 \text{ GeV}$

MC:

- Acceptance
- $c\tau$ cut
- Pointing Angle

Data/Control samples:

- Trigger efficiency
- Isolation, Pointing Angle
- Lepton ID cuts

Requirement	Efficiency in %
Geometric and kinematic acceptance for $p_T(B) > 6 \text{ GeV}/c$ and rapidity $ y(B) < 1$	2.27 ± 0.024
Trigger efficiency	37.2 ± 1.6
Reconstruction of two tracks in CTC	89.8 ± 3.6
Muon selection criteria	99.5 ± 0.1
Electron selection criteria	84.8 ± 1.1
Track and vertex quality selection criteria	68.3 ± 3.1
Proper decay length ($\lambda > 100 \mu m$)	81.0 ± 0.8
Pointing angle ($\Delta\varphi < 0.1$)	85.2 ± 2.3
Isolation ($I > 0.7$)	85.1 ± 3.0
Mass window	98.0 ± 0.6
Total efficiency \times acceptance (ϵ_{tot})	0.252 ± 0.022

$$2 \cdot \sigma(B) \cdot \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < \frac{N^l(B \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp)}{\int \mathcal{L} dt \cdot \epsilon_{tot}}.$$



Run I, Belle and CLEO

In Run I with 102 pb^{-1} , published in PRL(81) 1998,
@ 90 (95) % C.L. we obtained:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 6.1(8.2) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_d^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 3.5(4.5) \times 10^{-6}$$

Which corresponds to:

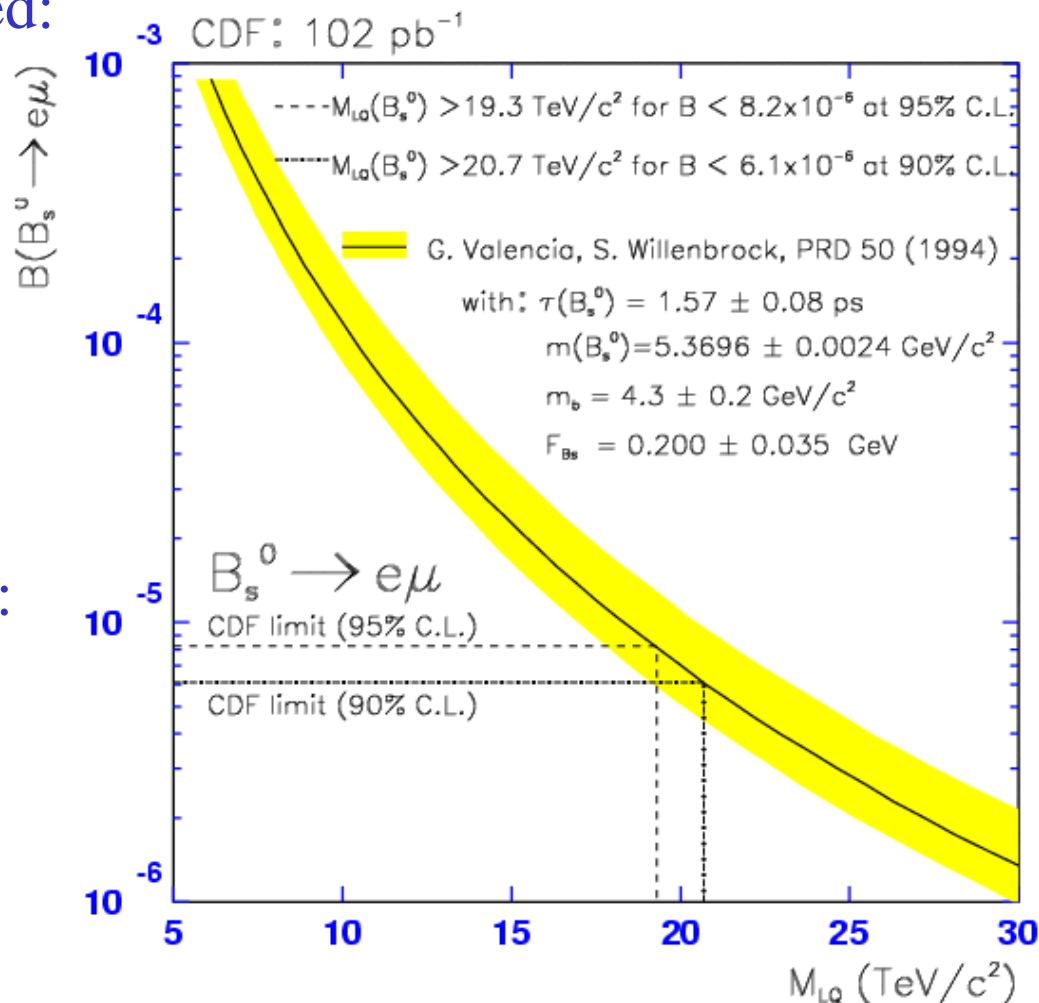
$$M_{LQ}(B_s^0) > 20.7(19.3) \text{ TeV}/c^2$$

$$M_{LQ}(B_d^0) > 21.7(20.4) \text{ TeV}/c^2$$

Our competition @ 90% C.L.:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_d^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (BELLE)}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_d^0 \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp) < 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (CLEO2)}$$





Run II measurement

- Relative Measurement!
- Dataset: Two Track SVT Trigger
- Require tracks to match tracks identified by SVT
- Require tracks to be identified as e or μ , assign mass to tracks accordingly
- Use the $B \rightarrow 2$ hadrons channel as reference mode, many efficiencies and uncertainties cancel.
- Set a limit:

http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/statistics/statistics_home.html

CDF Node 6428

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow e^{\pm} \mu^{\mp}) < \frac{N^l(B \rightarrow e^{\pm} \mu^{\mp}) \cdot \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow h^+ h^-)}{\epsilon_{rel} \cdot N(B \rightarrow h^+ h^-)}$$



Track and B-Meson selection

the $B \rightarrow hh$ analysis CMS
node 7066,

Require good run list,

Data set: xbpp0d,

offline version 6.1.1.

Luminosity: 360 pB^{-1}

Track selection:	
# axial COT Hits	≥ 20
# stereo COT Hits	≥ 16
# $r - \varphi$ SVXII Hits	≥ 3
$ \eta $	≤ 1
p_T	$\geq 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
$p_T(1) + p_T(2)$	$\geq 5.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
$q(1) \times q(2)$	< 0
$\Delta\phi$	$22^\circ < \Delta\phi < 150^\circ$
$ d_0 $	$140 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1 \text{ mm}$
$d_0(1) * d_0(2)$	< 0
B-candidate selection:	
invariant mass	$4.6 < M(B) < 6.$
$ \eta (B)$	≤ 1
$ d_0 (B)$	$\leq 80 \mu\text{m}$
Δz	$ z_0(1) - z_0(2) \leq 5 \text{ cm}$
L_{xy}	$\geq 300 \mu\text{m}$

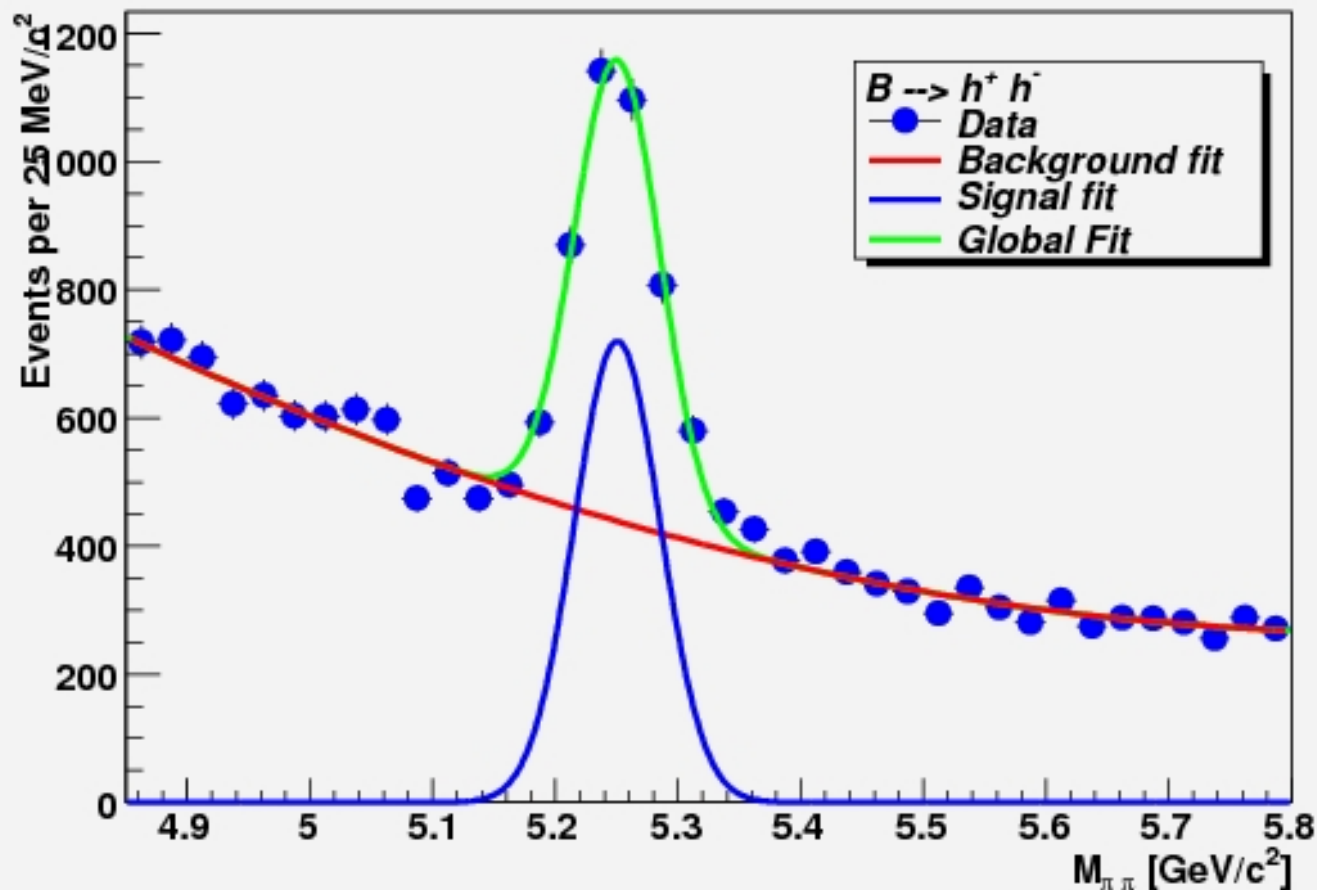


Track and B-Meson selection

of Events: 2520 ± 88

Peak: $5.251 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

σ_M : $35 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

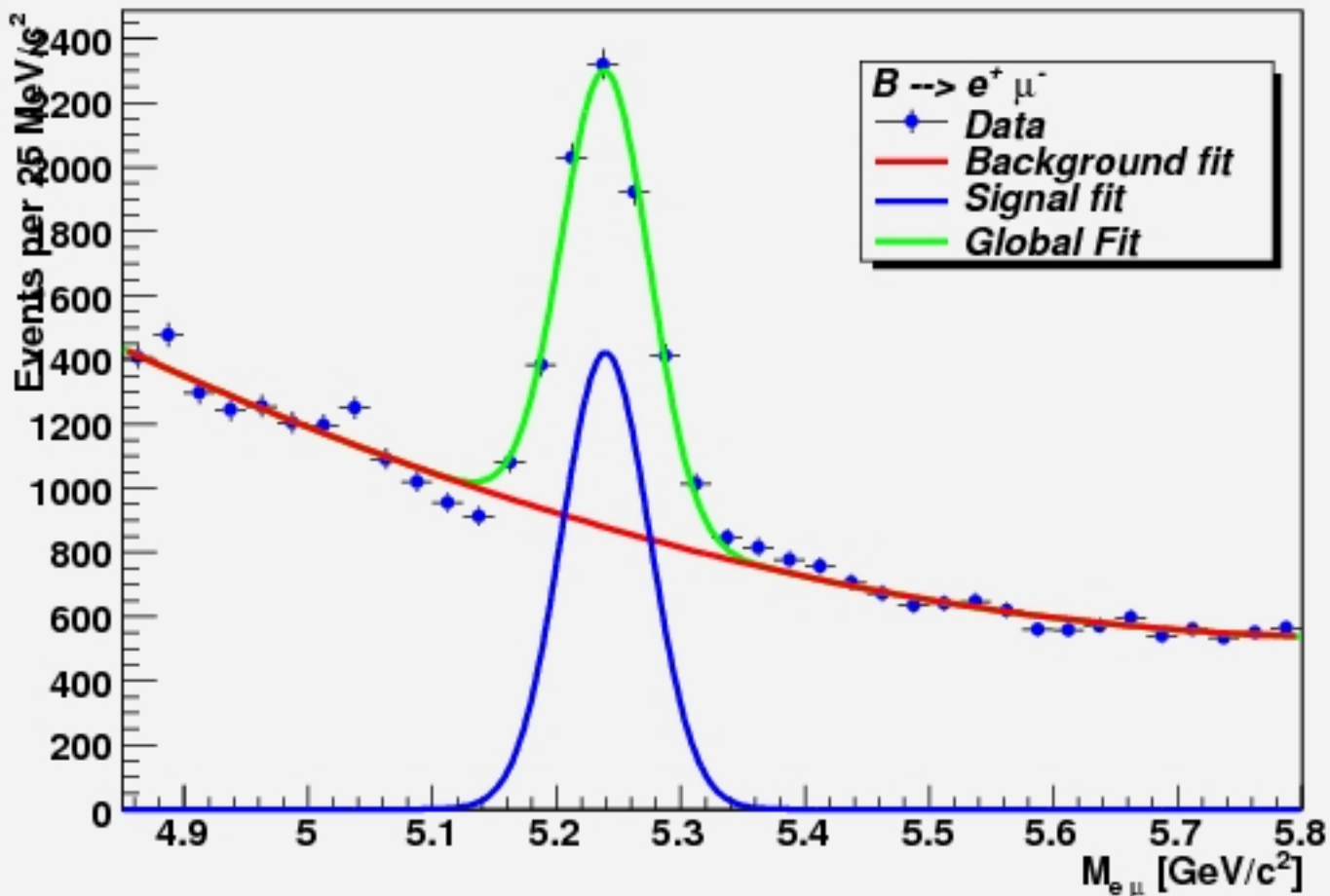




Track and B-Meson selection

Peak: 5.240 GeV/c^2

σ_M : 35 MeV/c^2





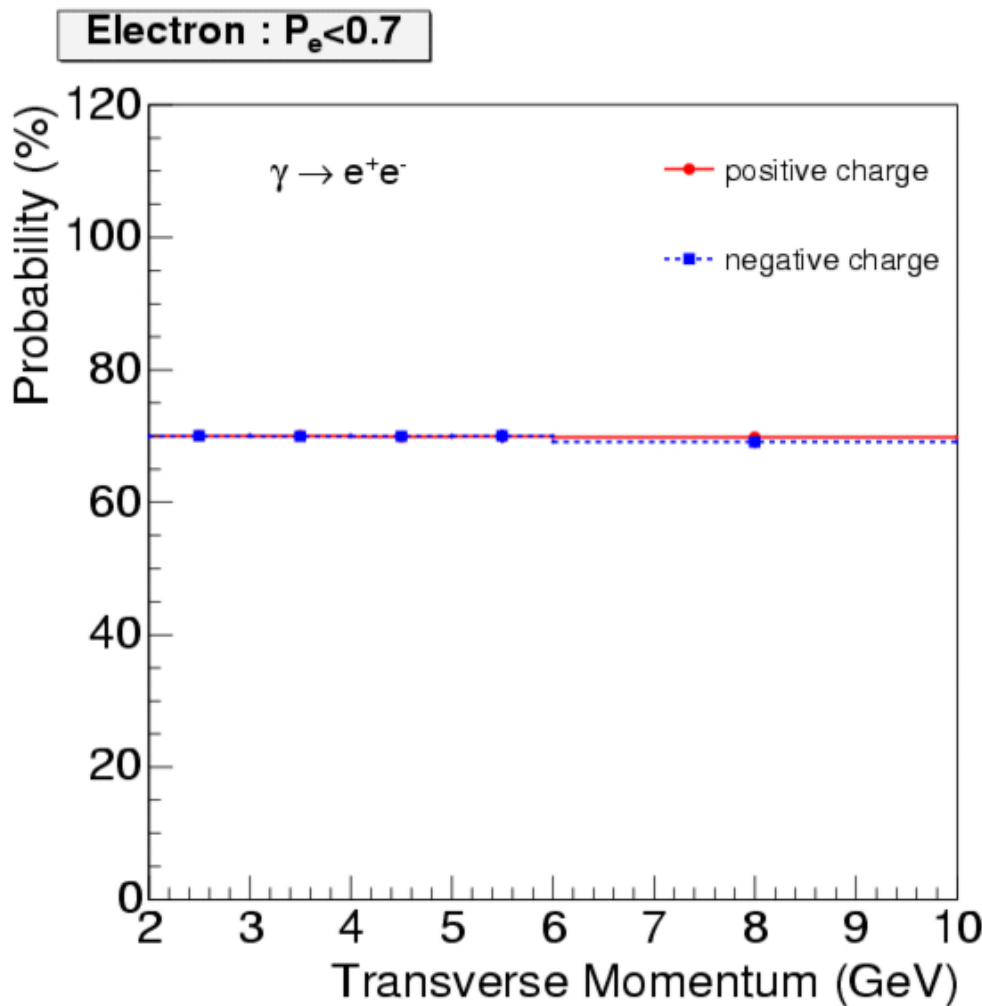
Relative efficiencies

- Electron Acceptance + selection Efficiencies
- Losses out of the mass window due to Bremsstrahlung, Trigger efficiencies?
- μ Acceptance + selection Efficiencies
- Efficiencies of additional selection requirement to optimize S^2/B_{gr} : Isolation, $\Delta\phi$, $c\tau$, p_T



electron Identification

- Track based Electron ID described in CDF node 7518



CEM/CES fiducial coverage:
 0.802 ± 0.015

$\epsilon(\text{ele}) \sim 70 \%$

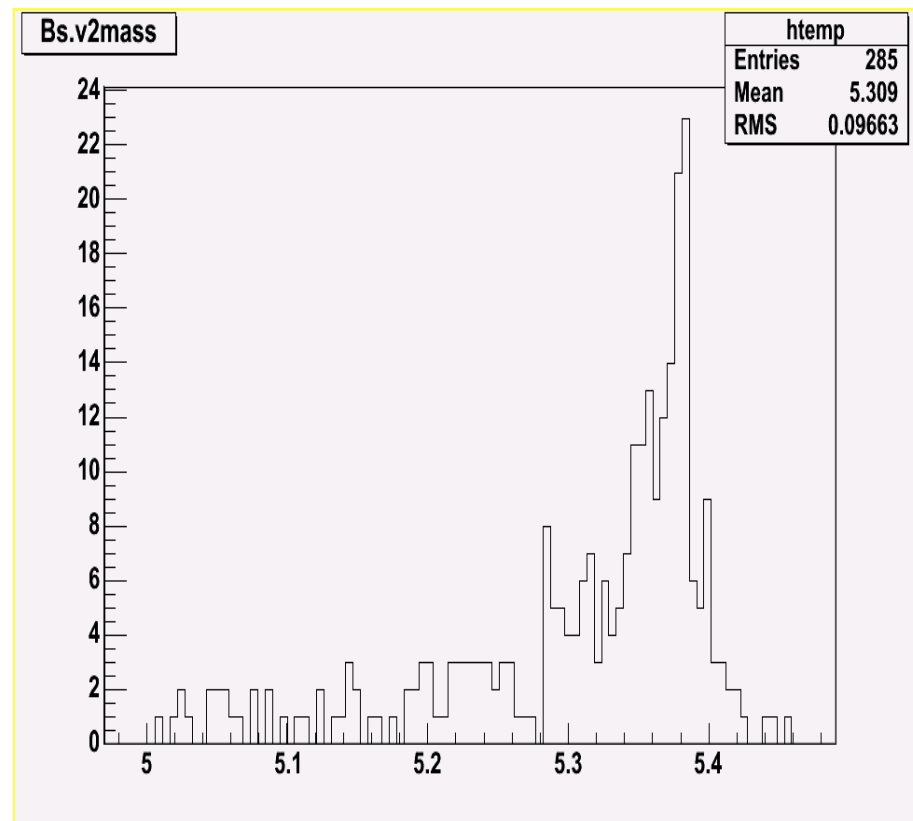
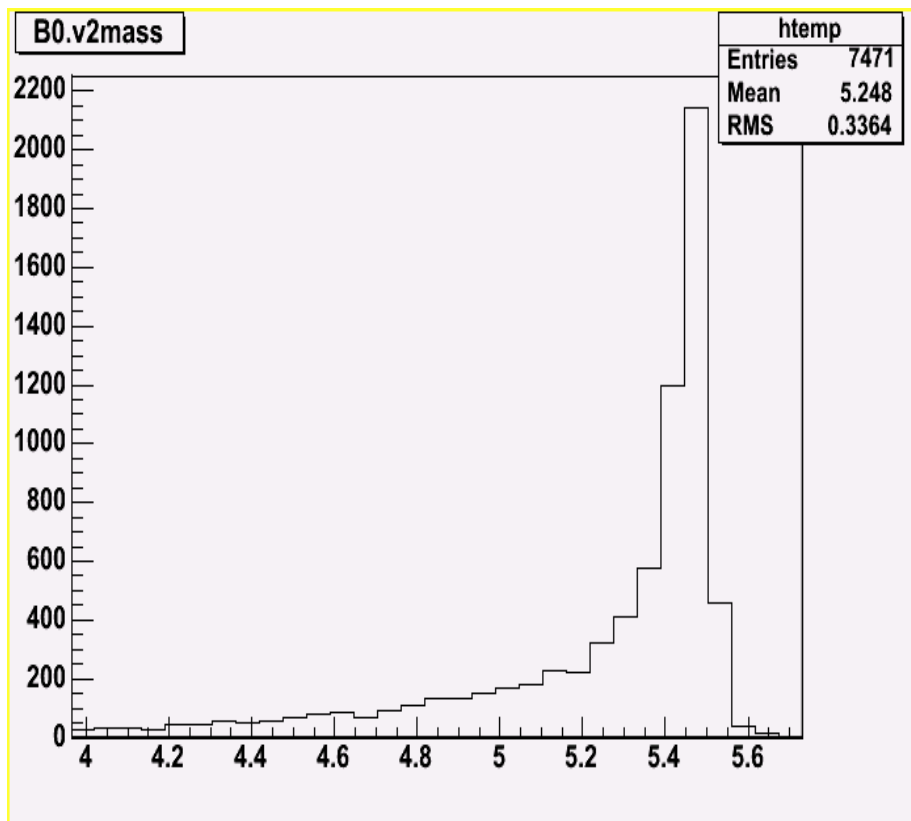


μ Identification

- CMU+CMX fiducial coverage: $0.396+0.283=0.679$
(Run-II TDR)
- Muon ID efficiency:
 - CMU $\chi^2(r\text{-}\phi) < 9$
eff= $99.56 \pm 0.03\%$ (CDF note 6114).
 - CMX $\chi^2(r\text{-}\phi) < 9$
eff= $99.13 \pm 0.05\%$ (CDF 6835).



Bremsstrahlungs losses (from MC)



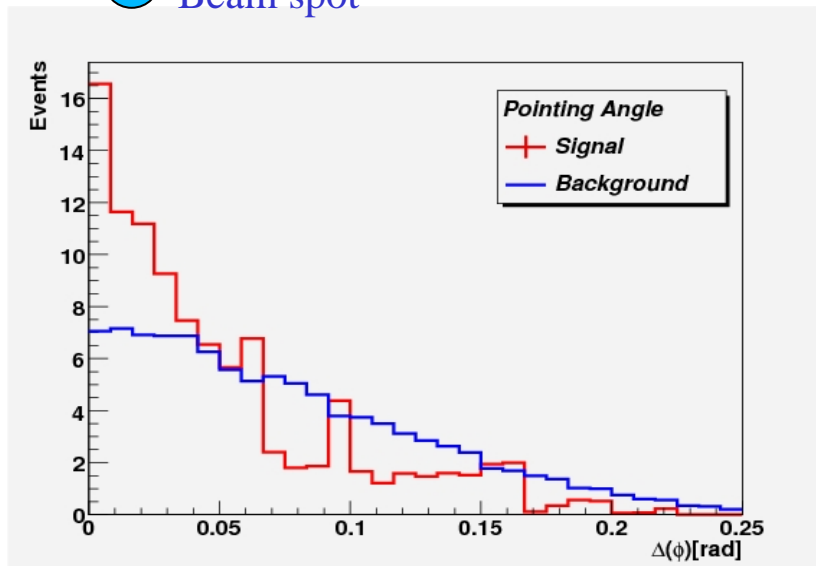
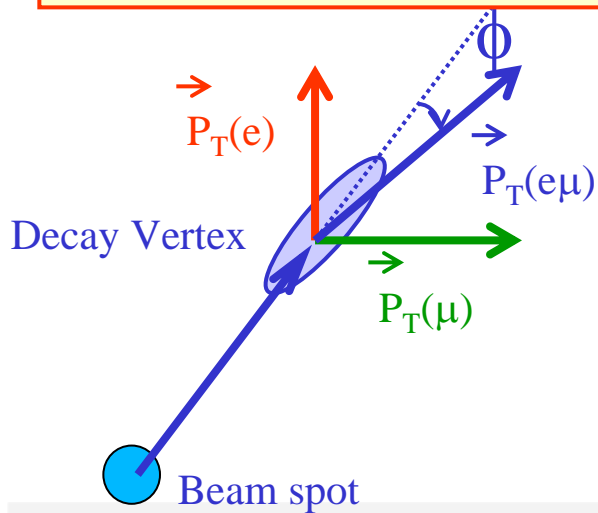
$PT(B) > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

$PT(B) > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$



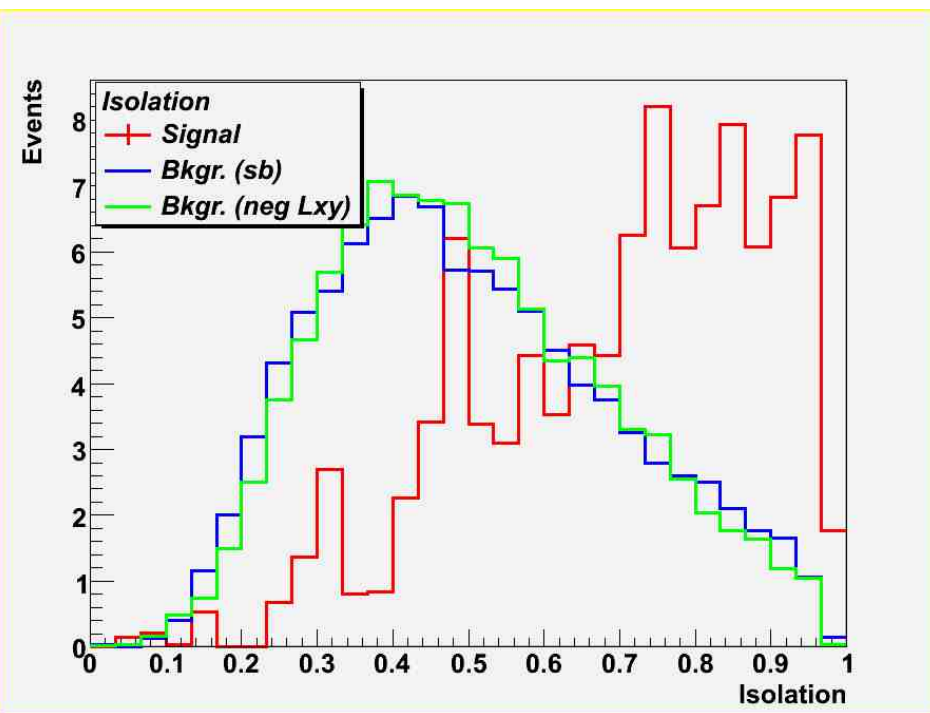
Optimization of selection Criteria

Pointing Angle $\Delta\phi$:



Track based Isolation:

$$I = \frac{p_T(e\mu)}{p_T(e\mu) + \sum p_T}$$





Optimization of selection criteria

Maximize Figure of Merit: $FOM = \epsilon^2 \times \text{Rej}$

ϵ : # Signal Events after cuts / # Signal events before cut

Rej : # Bgr. Events before cuts / # Bgr. events after cuts

The number of Signal and the number of Bgr. Events from a fit to the entire $B \rightarrow hh$ invariant mass spectrum.

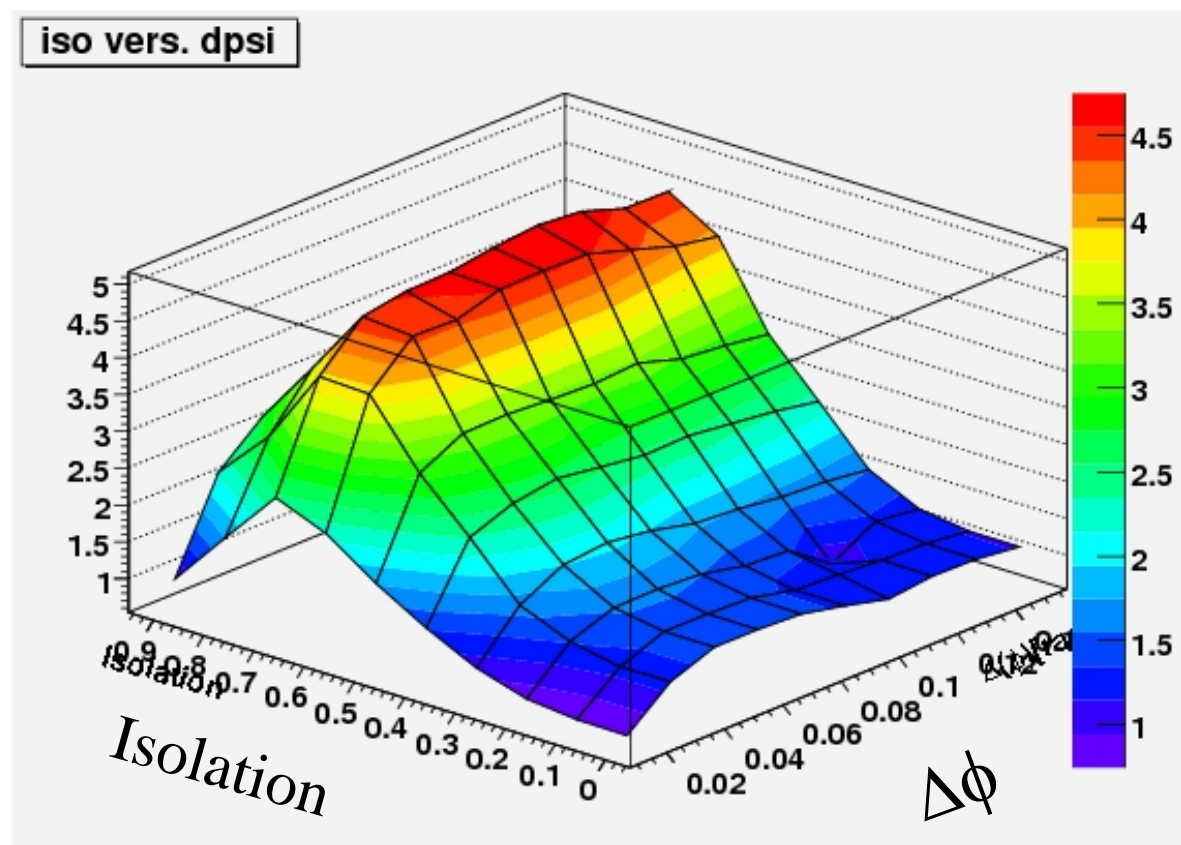
Optimum:

$$\Delta\phi < 0.1 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Iso} > 0.7$$

$$\epsilon = 65\%$$

$$\text{Rej} = 11.3$$





Expectation with current data

- B_d :
Assume 60% $\rightarrow K\pi$ in sample,
 $\text{Br}(B_d \rightarrow K\pi) = 1.85 \times 10^{-5}$
Assume: 0 Events $\rightarrow 2.3$ @ 90%C.L.
 $\text{Br}(B_d \rightarrow e\mu) > 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$
- B_s :
Assume 26% $\rightarrow KK$ in sample,
 $\text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow KK) = 3.1 \times 10^{-5}$
Assume: 0 Events $\rightarrow 2.3$ @ 90%C.L.
 $\text{Br}(B_d \rightarrow e\mu) > 4.6 \times 10^{-7}$

No systematics,



Plan

- Check and double check.
- Produce MC sample for various checks.
- Get procedure in place to extract limit including systematics.
- Plan to get final result with 1fb^{-1} of data.



Backup Slides

File: ee.hbook

ID	IDB	Symb	Date/Time	Area	Mean	R.M.S.
1	0	1	051006/0956	1.2307E+06	2.708	0.4595
2	0	2	051006/0956	4.5038E+05	2.781	0.3884
3	0	3	051006/0956	3.2282E+05	2.797	0.3720
4	0	4	051006/0956	2.5197E+05	2.808	0.3599

